

CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1969



CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Clitheroe R.D.C. Offices
2, Church Brow
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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

1969 - 70.

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Mr. Councillor H. Eastwood.
(Worston and Mearley)

Vice Chairman

Mr. Councillor J.G. Sharp.
(Chatburn)

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

Councillor Mrs. M.J.M. Brown.

Bowland-with-Leagram.

Mr. Councillor E. Hoyle.

Chatburn.

Mr. Councillor F. Clayton.

Chipping.

Councillor Mrs. I.E. Bee.

Downham and Twiston.

Mr. Councillor W.R. Spensley.

Pendleton.

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Thornley-with-Wheatley.

Mr. Councillor J.M. Airey.

Whalley.

Councillor Mrs. M. Troop.
Mr. Councillor J.H. Fell.

Wiswell and Little Mitton.

Mr. Councillor C. Peirce.

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

R.C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor.

H. COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Deputy Surveyor.

M.C. DAWSON, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Clerk.

T. SCOTT.

Meat Inspector.

A.C. THOMSON.

Trainee Technician.

R.P. Rodwell.
(Since 1st. May 1969.)

P A R T 1.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

R.C. WEBSTER

T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Council Offices,
2, Church Brow,
Clitheroe,
Lancs.
BB7 2AB

May 1970.

To :- The Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my honour to present to you my Annual Report for the Clitheroe Rural District, on this occasion for 1969, which again includes the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

My grateful thanks are due to the Chairman and all Members and Officials of the Council, for their unfailing courtesy, help, and kindness shown to me at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

R.C. Webster,

Medical Officer of Health.

P A R T 1

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District	32,170 acres
Population - Census 1961	8,799
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1969	9,350
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1969	2,387
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1969	73
Total number of dwellings - end of 1969	2,460
Rateable Value	£ 291,095
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£ 1,096

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs.	Total Bldgs.
				Domestic	Agric.			
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	297	18	315	259	56	11	18	344
Bowland-with-Leagram.	39	3	42	11	31	1	1	44
Chatburn.	386	7	393	389	4	19	67	479
Chipping.	282	13	295	222	73	17	37	349
Downham.	59	1	60	46	14	-	11	71
Little Mitton.	12	2	14	7	7	-	-	14
Mearley.	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
Pendleton.	88	3	91	75	16	1	6	98
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	76	5	81	34	47	3	5	89
Twiston.	21	-	21	9	12	-	-	21
Whalley.	843	15	858	852	6	35	88	981
Wiswell.	238	6	244	230	14	7	38	289
Worston.	31	-	31	24	7	-	2	33
Totals :-	2,380	73	2,453	2,160	293	94	273	2,820

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	48	63	111
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Total	49	65	114
(Crude)			12.2

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population
(Adjusted) 15.4

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births 3.0

Year	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 population.
1969	114	12.2	16.3
1968	115	12.3	16.9
1967	115	12.0	17.2
1966	137	14.3	17.7
1965	120	12.6	18.1
1964	113	11.8	18.4
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	120	12.6	17.66

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 12.2 compared with 16.3 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. it has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact, for instance, that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 12.2 shows a decrease of 0.1 on last year.

Stillbirths.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	-	2	2

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.0

Year.	Number Registered	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.	
		Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 population
1969	2	17.0	0.213	13.0	0.22
1968	3	25.0	0.321	14.0	0.25
1967	3	25.0	0.384	14.8	0.26
1966	3	21.4	0.313	15.4	0.28
1965	1	8.3	0.105	15.7	0.29
1964	1	8.8	0.104	16.3	0.31
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	2.2	17.7	0.245	15.24	0.278

DEATHS.

Males	68
Females	66
Total	134

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population { Crude 14.3
Adjusted 12.9

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District.			England and Wales
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000	Adjusted Death Rate.	Rate per 1,000
1969	134	14.3	12.9	11.9
1968	108	11.6	10.8	11.9
1967	148	15.4	15.4	11.2
1966	126	13.2	13.9	11.7
1965	100	10.5	10.7	11.5
1964	126	13.2	11.7	11.3
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	121.6	12.78	12.5	11.52

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 12.9 per 1,000 with the birth rate of 12.2 per 1,000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 0.7 per 1,000. Last year, excess of births over deaths in the district was 1.5 per 1,000. For England and Wales generally, there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths; the figure for 1969 being 4.4 per 1,000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	-	1	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	-	1	1	9.0

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
1969	1	9.0	18.0
1968	-	-	18.0
1967	6	52.0	18.3
1966	-	-	19.0
1965	-	-	19.0
1964	1	8.8	20.0
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	1.4	12.16	18.86

NEO - NATAL MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 4 weeks.</u>	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	nil
Total	-	-	-	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1969	-	-	12.0
1968	-	-	12.3
1967	4	35.0	12.5
1966	-	-	12.9
1965	-	-	13.0
1964	1	8.8	13.8
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	1	8.76	12.9

EARLY NEO - NATAL MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 1 week.</u>	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	nil
Total	-	-	-	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District.	
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1969	-	10.0
1968	-	-
1967	4	35.0
1966	-	-
1965	-	-
1964	1	8.8
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	1	8.76

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

Stillbirths and Deaths
under 1 week combined.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	-	4	1
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	-	2	2

Rate per 1,000
total births.

17.0

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District.	
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
1969	2	17.0
1968	3	25.0
1967	7	59.0
1966	3	21.4
1965	1	8.3
1964	2	17.5
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	3.2	26.24

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people.

In 1958 there were three deaths in the district of infants under one year of age; in 1959 we had only one such death; there were three in 1960, two in each of the next three years, one in 1964, none in 1965 or 1966, six in 1967, none in 1968, and one in 1969.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number registered :- nil Rate per 1,000 total births :- nil

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
1969	-	-	0.19
1968	-	-	0.24
1967	-	-	0.20
1966	-	-	0.26
1965	-	-	0.25
1964	-	-	0.25
Average - 5 years 1964 - 1968	-	-	0.24

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death		M	F	Total
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	4	4
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	1	3
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	1	2
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	3	5
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	-	2	2
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System Etc.	3	4	7
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
B27	Hypertensive Disease	-	2	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	24	8	32
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	3	5	8
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	7	8	15
B46(5)	Other diseases of Circulatory System	2	2	4
B31	Influenza	1	1	2
B32	Pneumonia	6	11	17
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	3	12
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
B46(7)	Other diseases of Digestive System	2	1	3
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
B46(8)	Other diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
BE48	All other Accidents	-	2	2
Total - all causes		68	66	134

There were 134 deaths in 1969 compared with 108 in 1968.

In 1969, 17 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 15 deaths the year before. This works out that approximately one death in every eight has been due to cancer.

In 1969, 62 deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases in its various forms, including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes).

The corresponding figure for 1968 was 60. Diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases, especially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a cause of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1940, there were 22,841 cases, whereas in 1956 the number had risen to 74,790.

Coronary disease is commoner in the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers, and in the obese. There is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits, e.g. high animal fat diets, are associated with degenerative heart diseases. Over 46% of the deaths recorded in our area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart diseases.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority, maintains a comprehensive range of Health and Welfare Services, and School Medical and Dental Services. There is a provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Manchester, Liverpool, and other hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district Mothers can attend the Child Welfare Clinic and the Relaxation Clinic for Expectant Mothers, both held weekly at Clitheroe.

All these Clinics were transferred to Eastham House, 8, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Library on the 1st. and 3rd. Thursday each month; Whalley and district at the Methodist School, Whalley on Monday afternoons; Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd. Thursday, and Hurst Green on the 4th. Thursday of each month, with effect from April 1968.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, Whalley, which is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic at Sharoe Green Hospital.

There are hospital facilities available for infectious disease cases at Blackburn and Preston.

The Ambulance Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council.

The Laboratory facilities are available at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston.

These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington, and Burnley Hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray department of their hospitals.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory to Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Hefferman and his colleague Pathologists at the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical, and Blood examinations are undertaken, and local doctors are at liberty to refer Rural District patients there for any necessary tests, thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres. The extensive service now provided is much appreciated. The pathologist attends every Wednesday morning at 9 a.m., and if the patients are unfit to attend the laboratory then the pathologist visits them at their own home on request from their doctor.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe.

This centre was opened in March 1954, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and the Robblesdale District Nursing Association. The Council makes an annual financial contribution to the centre.

It is available to any patients in the rural district requiring treatment.

It is not a part of the National Health Service, and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in the charge of a trained Physiotherapist and Assistant, and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diathermy, infra-red, and sun-ray etc. Cases are referred by their own doctor, and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment, and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment, and they appreciate the open access to a centre providing this kind of treatment.

The extension of the Physiotherapy Services by the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital is proving a great help in getting old people mobile who might otherwise very easily become bedfast.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bedfast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

The Old People's Club in Lowergate, Clitheroe, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, was opened in 1954, and was extended during 1960.

Whalley and District Old People's Welfare Committee maintain a Club Room which is open daily, and also hold a weekly Luncheon Club for Old People at the Old Grammar School.

The local R.W.V.S. operate a meals on wheels service to selected cases in Whalley and Wiswell, and these are subsidised by the Council at the rate of 1/6d. per head. 1,426 meals were served to recipients during 1969.

Notifiable Disease.	Total cases all ages.	Total Cases Notified.										Total Deaths	
		Age periods - Years.											
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25+	Un-known		
Measles	5	1	1		1		2						
Dysentery	2								1	1			
Scarlet fever	6					1	4	1					
Diphtheria.													
Meningococcal infection													
Acute meningitis													
Acute poliomyelitis													
- paralytic													
- non-paralytic													
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65+	Age unknown						
Acute encephalitis - Infective													
Post-infectious													
Acute pneumonia													
Leptospirosis	1				1								
Paratyphoid fever													
Typhoid fever													
Food poisoning	3			1	1				1				
Erysipelas													
Puerpal pyrexia													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	N.K.			
Tetanus													
Infective jaundice	1			1									
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1									1			
Meninges and C.N.S.													
Other													
Whooping cough													
Smallpox													
Ophthalmia neonatorum													
Anthrax													
Yellow fever													
Others.													

No. of cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death.....nil.

The total cases notified show a decrease of 34 on the previous year.

During 1969 two cases of food poisoning were notified, and four further cases were ascertained in a small outbreak caused by *Salmonella* *Newport*. Three of the cases arose in a food shop which voluntarily closed until all these cases were free of infection. Three clear days passed before we were aware of this infection, and consequently samples of the suspected food were unobtainable. 105 faecal samples were submitted by the Department for examination by the Public Health Laboratory.

One separate isolated case of *Salmonella* *Typhimurium* of undetermined origin was also notified.

One case of Leptospirosis was reported during the year; the patient making a satisfactory recovery. A rat from the environs of the dwelling concerned, and one from his place of employment, a farm in an adjoining area, were submitted for examination, with negative results. Both premises were treated for rat infestation.

For the twentyfirst year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported. This is entirely due to the success of immunisation, and there is a danger that this success may lead parents to neglect having their children immunised. There have been cases of diphtheria reported in other areas of the country, and unless children continue to be immunised, diphtheria, which is a killing disease, will once again become prevalent. There is no room for complacency.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now available to all people up to the age of 40. As the more severe paralysis seems to occur in the older people, it is most desirable that the older age groups should avail themselves of the opportunity of immunisation as well as the children.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Notifiable Disease.	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	Average 1964/68
Measles	5	40	16	53	98	14	44.2
Dysentery	2	4	-	-	1	15	4.0
Scarlet fever	6	2	-	4	6	5	3.4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.2
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.6
Leptospirosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.2
Puerpal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.6
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	1	4	-	-	-	-	0.8
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
respiratory	1	1	-	3	2	-	1.2
meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	1	1	-	-	0.4
Whooping cough	-	1	18	-	-	5	4.8
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	19	54	36	61	109	42	60.4

Tuberculosis.

Two new cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year.

There were no deaths from the disease.

The cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the 31st. December 1969, are as follows :-

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory	14	4	18
Non-respiratory	4	2	6
Total	18	6	24

This is an increase of one over last year.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinic, and all known close contacts traced and screened, and appropriate preventive measures taken.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the Administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales, for the years 1964 to 1969.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure of the death rate per 1,000 population for the last five years is 0.022 compared with 0.040 for the Administrative County, and 0.042 for England and Wales generally.

Year.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire	England & Wales.
1964	-	0.049	0.047
1965	-	0.040	0.042
1966	-	0.051	0.043
1967	-	0.036	0.037
1968	0.11	0.025	0.043
Average 5 years 1964/68	0.022	0.040	0.042
1969	-	N.K.	0.022

P A R T II.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

C. HOUSING.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

BY

H. COCKSHUTT,

M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

On the 1st April 1960, the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Parish.	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		Totals.	
	No.	With Public Water supply.	No.	With Public Water supply.	Buildings	Supplies from Public Mains.
Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley.	315	246	29	2	344	248
Bowland - with - Leagram.	42	15	2	-	44	15
Chatburn.	393	393	86	14	479	407
Chipping.	295	289	54	12	349	301
Downham.	60	58	11	2	71	60
Little Mitton.	14	14	-	-	14	14
Mearley.	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton.	91	85	7	2	98	87
Thornley - with - Wheatley.	81	63	8	3	89	66
Twiston.	21	16	-	-	21	16
Whalley.	858	846	123	38	981	884
Wiswell.	244	236	45	6	289	242
Worston.	31	25	2	-	33	25
Totals.	2,453	2,286	367	79	2,820	2,365

The following additional properties were connected to Public Mains during the year :-

New Buildings	-	Private Houses	7
		Other premises	-
Existing properties	-	Dwellings	-
		Other premises	-

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley), whilst the remainder depend upon individual and small joint supplies.

Stonyhurst College supply is chlorinated as well as passing through slow sand filters.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

Sampling.

Nineteen samples of drinking water were obtained from Private supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination. Thirteen of these were reported as being satisfactory, the other six being unsatisfactory.

Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

The table below shows the details of the samples submitted for examination.

None of the water supplies show liability to plumbago solvent action.

Source.	Bacteriological.		
	No. taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Chaigley.	3	3	-
Pendleton.	1	1	-
Stonyhurst (C).	5	5	-
Stonyhurst.	3	1	2
Whalley.	4	2	2
Wiswell.	3	1	2
Totals :-	19	13	6

(C) indicates water subject to chlorination treatment.

No chemical samples were taken during the year.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As a consequence of the A.59 Bypass now in progress, it was necessary to divert sewers in Chatburn, Pendleton, Whalley, and Wiswell.

Worston remains the only village in the district without a mains sewerage system. A scheme was considered during 1966, but was rejected owing to the high cost involved. However, only two houses in the village remain on the conservancy system, and arrangements are in hand to secure conversion and discharge to septic tanks. During works in progress on the A.59 Bypass, a 6" sewer pipe has been laid under the road for connection at some time in the future.

At the end of 1969 there remained only one pail closet within economic distance of the sewer. This is in Pendleton, and it is hoped that it will be converted during 1970.

The Council award a grant of £15 towards the cost of converting pail closets, but the amended provisions of the Housing Act 1969 and preceding legislation have largely superseded this, and the Council have in every case awarded a 50% grant towards the provision of a septic tank.

During 1969 the following closet conversions were carried out :-

Privy closets to fresh water closets.....	5
Pail closets to fresh water closets.....	5
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.....	9

The following are approximate details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

No. of middens.....	42
No. of closets attached to these middens.....	42
No. of pail closets.....	78
No. of moveable dustbins.....	2961
No. of waste water closets.....	44
No. of fresh water closets.....	3126
No. of dwellings not on water carriage system.....	148

Whalley Sewage Disposal Works.

For some considerable time these works have been dealing with sewage flows well in excess of design capacity. This has been further aggravated by the diversion to Whalley of all foul sewage from Wiswell Village, necessitated by the construction of the A.59 Bypass. Our consultant engineer is currently preparing a scheme for enlarging the works, for submission to the Council in early 1970.

Barrow Sewage Disposal Works.

Diversion of all sewage from Wiswell to Whalley during 1969 has considerably reduced the intake at these works. Consideration is now being given to the feasibility of transferring all sewage from the Barrow area to Whalley, and thereby dispensing with these works.

Hurst Green Sewage Disposal Works.

The high fat content of the sewage continues to give difficulties in the filters and sludge beds.

Chipping Sewage Disposal Works.

Effluent from a local cheese dairy has continued to cause difficulties in obtaining a satisfactory final effluent. The consultant engineer is preparing a scheme to allow for this and other factors, for submission to the Council in early 1970.

Chatburn Sewage Disposal Works.

Some protective works to prevent flood erosion are to be carried out in early 1970.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Five Public Conveniences are now provided by the Council, and are situated at Chatburn, Chipping, Downham, Hurst Green, and Whalley.

The one at Hurst Green is of stone construction, and is supplied with wash-hand basin and towels. Penny slot locks have been removed from all the conveniences except Hurst Green.

The main five villages in the area are now provided with public conveniences. Those at Hurst Green and Whalley have wash-hand basins for both sexes, and at Chipping in ladies only.

Wanton damage has taken place in all the conveniences, and is much to be regretted.

52 inspections were carried out during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District, though improvements are taking place and fish can now be seen in the river at Whalley. In fact, the Council let the fishing rights to a local angling club during 1969, so far as I am aware, for the first time in the Council's history.

At Chipping and Pendleton there is a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by careless householders, and despite the positioning of notices, this continues. Slight pollution still occurs at Worston and Pendleton from sink and bath wastes.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Routine inspections are made, and special inspections as occasions require, but pressure of other work has severely curtailed the number of visits, particularly in regard to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act.

	Class of premises.				
	Offices	Retail shops.	Wholesale shops, warehouses.	Catering estb. open to public, canteens.	Fuel storage depots.
No. of registered premises at end of year.	14	17	-	17	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.	4	8	-	7	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year:-					
Space (S.5.(2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 39

FACTORIES.

Twenty-nine routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year, for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found, chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences, were notified to the occupiers, and by the end of the year were either completed or in hand.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, (including the inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	2	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	38	24	4	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	4	1	-
Totals :-	43	29	5	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	4	-	-	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, six site licences are in force, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans there are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licensed. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for twenty years or more.

The district is well used by week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused.

There are no sites in the district licensed for more than one caravan.

A certain amount of latitude has been exercised in respect of a small number of temporary caravans occupied by personnel working on the A.59 Bypass.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are eight factory chimneys in the district. No complaint of black or heavy smoke was received during the year, and none was observed.

Following the installation of bag filter dust arrestors to the tar coating section of a local stone crushing works, all sections of the works are now equipped with suitable arrestor plants. Nevertheless, the deposit of dust in Chatburn area still gives cause for concern.

A significant amount of the pollution arises from outside the district boundaries, and several representations have been made to the adjoining Local Authority under whose jurisdiction the premises concerned are operating.

Appended in the following table are the monthly readings of the dust gauges sited at Chatburn and Downham. From this it will be noted that the average monthly readings for 1969 are the highest since recording began in 1962.

The figures show total calcium in tons per square mile.

C H A T B U R N .

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1963	-	-	-	3.9	1.6	13.2	15.5	13.9	13.5	1.7	6.4	4.4	8.23
1964	6.9	7.1	9.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	4.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	13.2	6.1	6.84
1965	10.1	2.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	10.0	7.6	5.4	6.6	4.4	6.7	3.9	5.95
1966	3.1	4.9	7.3	4.1	9.4	11.4	10.0	5.7	5.1	4.3	4.5	3.8	6.13
1967	3.2	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.0	2.9	10.8	9.5	5.5	8.1	8.1	4.8	6.1
1968	4.7	2.8	9.1	12.5	7.9	7.7	3.0	8.1	8.2	11.2	4.7	5.8	7.14
1969	10.9	2.5	7.2	10.0	8.5	9.4	5.1	12.0	12.3	16.5	11.5	5.4	9.275

D O W N H A M .

1962	9.7	5.7	1.9	3.0	4.3	6.7	2.5	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	5.2	4.2
1963	0.85	0.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	3.7	1.1	1.1	4.2	2.1	2.5	0.9	2.3
1966	1.9	3.8	4.4	1.0	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.1	0.9	2.64
1967	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	4.3	2.0	2.44
1968	3.2	1.5	5.1	5.6	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.8
1969	6.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	5.6	4.0	5.4	5.3	1.7	3.583

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

It was not found necessary to disinfect any verminous houses during the year.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

All the schools in the area are now provided with water closets, with connections either to the sewer or septic tanks.

A new primary school at Chatburn was completed during 1967. Permanent extensions to Whiteacre School were in progress during the year. Extensions and improvements to Whalley School are finally reaching an advanced state of completion.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

No dealers are registered under this Act in the district. In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

RODENT CONTROL.

No Rodent Operative is now employed by the Council. The staff nevertheless attend to all complaints, and treat refuse tips, sewers, and sewage disposal works regularly. No routine surveys for rodent infestation are now carried out.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty-three petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations. Six inspections were made during the year.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of : mises visited	2287
No. of visits	2514
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	82
No. of defects or nuisances abated	51
No. of notices served - informal	40
No. of notices served - formal	4
	<u>Visits.</u>
Infectious diseases	61
Sewers and sewage disposal works	210
Sewers cleaned etc.	32
Sewage samples taken	42
Drainage works	251
Refuse collections and disposal	183
Water supplies	15
Schools	8
Building Regulations & Town and Country Planning	833
Housing sites	123
Council Houses re repairs	434
Tents, Vans, Sheds	10
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	92
Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses and meat inspection	1486
Miscellaneous	142

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council operate two 20 c.yd. compressor refuse vehicles, and one 10 c.yd. side loader, and all villages throughout the area enjoy a weekly collection of refuse, although a few outlying farms in the Chipping and Bowland areas remain on a fortnightly collection.

As the refuse tip at Whalley was virtually at the end of its capacity, the opportunity was taken to level off and soil the entire tip area with surplus spoil from the Bypass Works. This work was carried out by the road contractors in return for use of the tip, which is now closed.

Refuse tips are still in use at Chatburn, Hurst Green, and Thornley, but further tipping facilities are urgently required, and at the end of the year a planning application for use of land at Barrow was under consideration.

One tractor, with hydraulic bucket, assists in tip maintenance.

A Bonus Scheme for refuse collection, involving reduction of staff by two men and dispensing with the side loading vehicle, has been approved by the Council, and will commence in January 1970.

LITTER.

Every effort is made to ensure adequate display of publicity material, and additional litter baskets have been sited where appropriate. Outlying country areas are becoming increasingly susceptible to the dumping of unwanted household consumer durables, and especially motor cars. The Council remove all unwanted household furniture free of charge on request, and it is suspected that most of the dumped material is brought from the surrounding urban areas. We are reluctantly allowing motor cars to be disposed of on our tips. The existing scrap value of motor cars presents difficult problems of disposal, and local scrap dealers do not find it economical to handle worn out vehicles.

C. HOUSING.

Seventeen Houses were, at the end of 1969, classified as unfit for habitation, one of these being vacant, and two used for storage purposes.

Ten of these properties are in Conservation Areas, and following consultation with the County Planning Authority, any further action has been deferred.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 107 applications for Discretionary Grants have so far been approved, twelve schemes involving thirteen dwellings being approved during 1969.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications for Discretionary Grants from owners of sub-standard properties capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of an improvement grant. The majority of applications so far received have been in respect of owner occupied houses.

The Council makes a Discretionary Grant towards the improvement of all sub-standard properties, and for conversion of other buildings into houses. Other cases are considered on their merits.

There has been continued progress in respect of Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959, 49 in 1960, 63 in 1961, 44 each in 1962 and 1963, 34 in 1964, 49 in 1965, 36 in 1966, 25 in 1967, and 35 each in 1968 and 1969. Since the inception of the scheme, 435 houses of reasonable condition have now been provided with modern amenities by having a hot water supply, separate bathroom, and inside water closet, and the necessary repairs to the property carried out. Houses not having these necessary amenities will, in the foreseeable future, become unfit property. Some 22% of dwellings in the area have had applications approved for grant aid towards the cost of modernisation. It has not been thought necessary to implement any area improvement schemes.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES - (196)

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings :-

Whalley - Station Road/Limefield Avenue.....	10 - 3	bedroom (pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park	22 - 3	"
Whalley - Woodfield View.....	2 - 3	"
Whalley - Manor Road.....	2 - 2	"
Whalley - Riddings Lane.....	18 - 2	"
Whalley - Riddings Lane.....	16 - 1	"
Whalley - Green Bank	4 - 2	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane.....	48 - 3	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane.....	2 - 3	" (Airey type)
Chipping - Kirklands	32 - 3	"
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages	18 - 3	"
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages	3 - 1	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	9 - 3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	6 - 2	"
Barrow - Old Row	4 - 2	"
	19 - 1	bedroomed houses.
	34 - 2	" "
	143 - 3	" "

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors, and also the ordering of the necessary works required, and its supervision whilst in progress.

During the year, work was completed on 3 - 1 bedroomed bungalows adjoining the Hurst Green Housing Estate.

There is increasing demand for this type of accommodation, and erection of a further 3--1bedroom bungalows is envisaged at Whalley during the coming year.

At the end of the year the Council were in the process of acquiring a pair of semi-detached dwellings at Barrow from the Lancashire County Council.

STATISTICS.

	Number of new houses erected during the year :-	Houses	Flats
(i) by the local authority.....	3	-	-
(ii) by other local authorities.....	-	-	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons.....	4	-	-
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :-			
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts).....	85		
(b) Number of inspection, formal or informal, made for the purpose.....	95		
(c) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit.	10		
(2) Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, and in respect of which :-			
(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time).....	5		
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made.....	9		
2. Houses Demolished :-			
In clearance areas.....		nil	
Not in clearance areas.....		2	
3. Unfit Houses closed :-			nil
4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :-			
After informal action by local authority.....	5		
Formal notice - sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957.....	nil		
5. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act 1957) :-			nil
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :-			nil
7. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, and Housing Act 1969 :-			
Improvement Grants etc.	No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of		
Action during year :	Owner occupied	Others	Local Authority
(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority.....	12	2	-
(ii) Approved by local authority.....	11	2	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry.....	-	-	-
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry.....	-	-	-
(v) Work completed.....	3	1	-
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above.....	-	-	-
(vii) Other action :- All owners of Class IV and Class V houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage will be taken of improvement grant provisions.			

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Housing conditions generally are reasonably good, but there are scattered throughout the district a number of sub-standard properties, mainly eighteenth century tenanted cottages on a low rental.

The principal defects are those inherent in this particular type of dwelling - dampness, perished plasterwork, natural light deficiency, and lack of modern amenities. There is fortunately, a demand for cottages in this rural area, and purchasers are prepared to carry out extensive repair and improvement works.

OVERGROWDING.

"Overcrowding" as to mixed sexes in families, not involving legal overcrowding has been fairly common in two-bedroomed houses, but is gradually being reduced, and is not a significant problem in this area.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

75 routine and special inspections were made of meat, fish, and other food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Advice was given as necessary and various works of improvement initiated.

These consisted principally of the installation of requisite washing facilities, and of counter and shelf fittings designed to prevent the contamination of food.

ICE CREAM.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, and 29 for the sale of Ice Cream.

Ten samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture where appropriate.

MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the local authority responsible only for the public health aspects of milk distribution.

Number of registered distributors operating from :-

(a) dairies in the district 1
(b) shops in the district other than dairies 1

Samples of milk from supplies produced or retailed in the district were submitted as follows :-

(a) Samples for Biological Examination :-

Total number submitted 24

	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	1	-
(ii) Brucellosis - ring test	5	19	-
(iii) Brucellosis - culture test	3	-	1
(iv) Brucellosis - biological test	-	1	-

(b) Samples for Statutory tests :-

	Result			
	No. of samples	Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
(i) Methylene Blue Test.	4	3	1	-
Heat treated milk :-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase test.	-	-	-	-
(iii) Turbidity test.	-	-	-	-

No antibiotics were detected in the samples submitted.

Brucellosis.

On receipt of a positive ring test the producer is advised to consult his Veterinary Surgeon with a view to individual cow sampling. On receipt of a positive culture a Notice requiring Pasteurisation is served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations unless we are satisfied that infected cows have been identified and removed from the premises, and that this has been verified by random bulk negative milk ring tests.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Table of meat inspected and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	3,248	215	9	16,682	1,743
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	3	8	4	41	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1,771	195	-	2,670	158
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	54.61	94.42	33.33	16.02	9.58
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>	-	-	-	-	-

There are currently three licensed private slaughterhouses within the district; two small retail slaughterhouses and one wholesale slaughterhouse.

One full time Authorised Meat Inspector is employed on meat inspection, and all animals killed were inspected.

In accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, and following consultations with the trade, fixed hours of slaughter were applied during 1967. Slaughtering on Sundays has now been confined to eight Sundays in twelve months. Slaughtering at night is allowed on three evenings per week. All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.

Poultry Inspection.

(i)	No. of poultry processing premises within district at end of 1969.	1
(ii)	No. of visits made to these premises during the year.	70
(iii)	Total No. of birds processed during the year.	47,000 app.
(iv)	Types of birds processed - Turkeys, Ducks, Hens, Broilers, Capons.	
(v)	No. of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption.	936
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	2,340 lbs.
	No. of birds inspected during the year.	19,567.

GENERAL.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYELAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstructions and projections; 160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Orders 1949) 164, 165, and 172.

Public Health Act 1925. Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24, and 35.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Regulations 1965.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no public swimming baths within the district, the nearest being at Blackburn and Great Harwood.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Extensions and improvements to Chipping and Whalley Sewage Disposal Works.

The improvement and repair of sub-standard houses in the district.

The reduction of the number of private water supplies, and the purification and protection of the remainder.

Conversion of the few remaining properties with conservancy systems of sewage disposal to the water carriage system, with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks.

The purification of the rivers and streams.

The paving of unmade streets.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, and the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

H. COCKSHUTT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

